SECRETARY OF WAR ASKS HELP FOR PORTO RICO.

MESSAGE TO GOVERNORS-NAVY DEPART-MENT OFFERS ASSISTANCE-OFFER TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

Washington, Aug. 14.-The Secretary of War this afternoon issued the following appeal to Governors of States for aid for the storm's sufferers in Porto Rico:

Sir: I inclose herewith copies of two tele-graphic dispatches received last evening from the Governor General of Porto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that a great multitude of people rendered utterly desti-tute by this awful calamity must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce food for themselves. Enormous quantities of sup-plies of the kinds indicated by the Governor General must be procured. Sir: I inclose herewith copies of two tele-

piles of the kinds indicated of the magnitude of the work to be accomplished. The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this Department to supplement the appeal already made to the mayors of the principal cities of the country by a more general appeal, and I beg you to ask the people of your State and I beg you to ask the people of the peopl ntribute generously to the relief of the peo-

ple of Porto Rico.
Swift steamers have been provided to leave
the port of New-York to carry the supplies directly to Porto Rico as rapidly as they can be

collected.

Contributions should be either in supplies of the character indicated, or in money, in order that the supplies can be purchased. The supplies should be sent to Colonel F. B. Jones, Army Building, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York City, in packages plainly marked "Porto Rican Relief," and he should be consulted as to time of shipment. Money should be sent to the National Bank of North America, New-York, which has been designated as a depository for the relief fund. Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Mr. Allen, Acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day

wrote to Secretary Root that the Navy desired to co-operate in every way it could in rendering assistance to the storm stricken people of Porto Rice, and tendering a warship to be placed at the disposal of the War Department if it was desired to convey supplies to the island. The offer doubtless will be accepted, as every available means is being adopted to hurry along the great stock of supplies which is imperatively needed. Mr. Allen is in telegraphic communication with neveral naval stations, with a view to having a Ship ready as soon as the War Department Secretary Root received the following dispatch

Grand Mere, Quebec, August 14. Hon, Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washing-

ton: I forward you to-day \$100 for Porto Rico re-lef fund. R. A. ALGER.

Secretary Root replied:

General R. A. Alger, Grand Mere, Quebec: Thanks for your generous contribution to Porto Rican relief. I trust you are rapidly re-gaining your health.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War. The committee organized in Washington to secure and forward relief to the people of Texas has decided to give way entirely to the Porto Ricans, and will solicit no more aid for Texas.

General Weston, Chief Commissary, is establishing supply stations at Savannah, Atlanta, New-York and Chicago for the purpose of receiving and caring for relief stores. The following order has been issued:

Washington, August 14. By direction of the President all relief sup-plies sent to Porto Rico will be admitted to all ports of that Island free of duty. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

The War Department has received the following telegram from the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and would request that this dispatch be published generally by the papers through the United States:

Steamer Evelyn of the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, sailing from this port on Friday, August 18, for Ponce direct, will take all relief supplies we have room for free of charge. Steamer Mae, sailing August 31, will

do the same.

These vessels will take from 200 to 500 tons of supplies each, and the shipments for them should be marked "Relief Supplies" and should be properly packed and delivered at the pier of the steamship company referred to. Empire Stores, Brooklyn, on or before noon of Wednesday. August 16. day, August 16.

SUBSCRIPTIONS POUR IN.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS mediate establishment or employment in each com-REPORTED TO THE ACTING MAYOR-OTHER FUNDS AS LARGE.

ofing Mayor Guggenheimer was well pleased yesterday with the first day's subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in Porto Rico Mr. Downes, private secretary to the Mayor, said received in this morning's mail. Those reported at the City Hall yesterday amounted to \$2,645.20. The contributions were as follows:

The National Bank of North America, which was appointed depository of the Porto Rican Re-lief Fund by the Secretary of War, announced yesterday that it was prepared to receive subscriptions.

H. B. Hollins & Co., who started a relief fund last Saturday, heading the list with \$1,000, announced yesterday the following additional subscriptions:

 Cash
 1

 Mc
 Mc

 Mrs. A. Newbold Morris
 50

 Charles A. Dards
 10

 J. H. King
 1

 J. Henry D. Calmare
 50

 Frevious received
 1,000

Colonel F. B. Jones yesterday announced the fol-lowing contributions:

San Juan Ice and Refrigerating Company—Twenty barrels and three boxes of split peas, oatmeal, Merchants' Association of New-York—Thirteen boxes of miscellaneous clothing, valued at \$1,100. Steinhardt & Kelly—Ten thousand pounds of po-

ttoes, The porto Rico Relief Association of Boston brough Mayor Quincy)—A large quantity of pro-isions, including sait fish, worth altogether several thousand dollars.
Waterman & Co.—Ten thousand barrels of tur-

Waterman & Co.—Ten thousand barrels of turnips.

The Committee of the Merchants' Association, which was appointed to co-operate with the Colonial Aid Society of the United States, of which Mrs. Guy V. Henry, wife of General Henry, is president, shipped on the transport McPhotson, which left this city yesterday for Porto Rico, twenty-seven cases of goods, made up as follows: Nine hundred dozen women's undershirts, 300 dozen men's undershirts, 120 dozen women's wrappers, 150 dozen men's trousers, and a consignment of needles, threads, thimbles, etc., the whole amounting to about \$2.500. The association had in hand \$1.00, which had been contributed for the fund for the flood sufferers in Texas, which was contributed as follows:

B. Claffin Company. \$500 iss, Babyan & Co., through Cornelius N. Bins. 250 mes H. Dunham & Co. 250 istin, Nichels & Co. 160

The association, now that the flood situation was well in hand, wired Governor Sayres of Texas, asking the Governor if he were willing that the money should be used for the Porto Rican sufferers. The Governor replied that any disposition the association might make of the money would be satisfactory. The money was therefore turned



into the Porto Rican fund. That fund now stands as follows: as follows:
Previously subscribed and acknowledged.
State of Texas fund, as above set forth.
The H. B. Claffin Company.
Tefft, Weller & Co.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
W. & J. Sloans.
Avxillary Society of Quogue, Long Island, of Colonial Aid Society of the United States.
Miss Catherine Duryes, Bellport, Long Island.
J. D. Sheldon & Co.

Total \$3,755

The association has in hand \$1,000 as a nucleus for loading the next transport. It also sent on the Arcadia, which sailed last Thursday, two cases of drygoods contributed by James H. Dunham & Co. and the H. B. Claffin Co., and fourteen cases of drugs and cereals, through the American Cereal Company.

of drugs and cereals, through the American Cereal Company.

President Lester W. Beasley, of the Maritime Exchange, yesterday appointed a committee of Exchange, yesterday appointed a committee of seven to receive contributions of money and supplies for the sufferers. The committee consists of Henry T. Knowlton, Ernest C. Bliss, Frederick R. Rohl, A. S. Lascelles, Charles P. Armstrong, Henry Boste and Hugh Kelly. Checks should be drawn to Henry T. Knowlton, chairman, and sent to the Maritime Exchange.

The following sums were sent to The Tribune yesterday for the victims of the recent hurricane in Porto Ricc: Twenty dollars from William L. Andrews, & from the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Jones, chaplain emeritus of Sallors' Snug Harbor, Staplechaplain emeritus of Sallors'

TRANSPORT M'PHERSON SAILS. LOADED DOWN WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE PORTO RICO SUFFERERS.

The United States transport McPherson swung out from her pler at Pacific-st. at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and dropped down the bay on her voyage with relief supplies for Porto Rico and Cuba. She will arrive probably on Friday or Saturday. She is loaded down with 600,000 bags of rice and 600,000 quarts of beans, some of which are destined for the American garrison in the Wes India Islands, but most of which will be distributed among the sufferers by the recent flood

and storms in Porto Rico. There is also on board a large quantity of nails and roofing material to repair the barracks and other buildings injured by the storm. Major Little, acting purchasing agent, stated that he had a requisition for a large quantity of codfish, a staple article of food in Porto Rico, and three large cases of clothing, contributed by Mrs. Guy

cases of clothing, contributed by Mrs. Gby theary.

The McPherson is in command of Captain H. J. Byrne and Captain and Quartermaster Williams. She has a crew of 159 men.

The 1,250,000 pounds of rice and beans sent by the McPherson, according to Washington dispatches, will last the suffering Porto Ricans only fourteen days. The transport Kilpatrick is expected at the Pacific-st, pler to-day, and she will be loaded also with supplies for Porto Rico. The transports McClellan, Rogers, Sedgwick, Meade and Crook, which are undergoing repairs and alterations to their boilers and engines in the Eric Basin, will soon be ready for service.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE GENEROUS. PORTO RICANS DESCRIBE WHAT IS MOST NEEDED ON THE ISLAND IN THIS EMERGENCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The undersigned are natives of Porto Rico, or recent residents there, and are hence familiar with its characteristics and people. The prompt and generous response of the citizens of the United States to the appeal to their sympathy and succer made by the recent calamity which has befallen the island permits them to believe that intelligent sugwill be welcomed by all as to the pressing needs of the sufferers and as to the avenue, through which contributions may most effectively be distributed. They venture therefore to suggest That the prime necessity is food-chiefly of the character indicated by the published dispatches of

General Davis, commanding the Department. That light clothing, including underwear, is almost equally needed.

That materials for the construction of shelter (housing) are the next most important requisites. That medicines and hospital supplies are, and will increasingly be, in demand.

Contributions by dealers or others of staple articles of food, such as flour, cornmeal, catmeal and other cereals, pilot bread, beans, peas, rice, dried er salt fish, canned goods, onlons, dried meats, po tatoes, salt, etc., will both increase materially the food supply and permit the larger use of money gifts in the purchase of building materials, cooking utensils, furniture, etc. To this food list candles, soap, matches, coal oil and cheap kitchen and table ware will be valuable additions.

Contributions by individuals, dealers or others of light weight clothing, including underwear, shoes, stockings, hats, etc., for both old and young, and in any quantity-even a single, partly worn garment-will greatly help the pressing need and prevent disease and leave more money free for the purchase of supplies that must be bought. Towels, cotton cloth, calleo, buttons, sewing materials, etc. may be helpfully added to the clothing list.

Contributions of lumber, shingles, tarred paper and other roofing materials, natis and house hardware will helpfully increase the supply of articles of this class which must, in any event, make a heavy draft upon contributed funds.

The undersigned beg especially to suggest the im-

munity, at summer resorts, etc., of some organization systematically to solicit, receive and forward to central relief headquarters contributions of money, food supplies, as mentioned, new or partly worn clothing, or clothing materials of all kinds, and building materials, cotton duck, tents, kitchen utensiis, etc. Every person may thus help a little, and the great and instant demand most surely. easily and speedily be met, as well as the difficul-ties attending the transportation of individual gifts. In view of the fact that the small and much scattered military force at present in the island of Porto Rico-its officers already overworked-will have enough to do for some time to reconstruct and repair the military camps, barracks, reads, etc., and to conduct sanitary measures, besides being charged with the distribution of the large amounts of food supplies provided by the Government, the undersigned do not think it wise to fur-

ment, the undersigned do not think it wise to further burden the military authorities with the distribution of the supplies contributed by the public in the United States. It certainly cannot be wise to foster on the part of the poorer native population the idea and habit of ready appeal to and dependence upon, Governmental agencies for support, while it seems eminently proper that representatives of the donors and of the beneficiaries should jointly organize and conduct the extensive relief means and measures, building arrangements, etc., sure to be necessary.

There is no good reason why Army officers should be additionally taxed with this considerable duty while impartial, systematic, intelligent, speedy and efficient administration, with fixed and definite responsibility, would be, apparently, fully secured by such joint administration as is above suggested.

The creation of one or more relief committees composed of reliable Porto Ricans and representatives of the donors in the States, to be designated by the general commanding the Department of Porto Rico, on the one hand, and by the President, from nominations made to him by the relief organizations in the United States, on the other, is confidently suggested as likely to secure the best and most satisfactory results to all concerned. This is believed especially probable in view of the fact that there are in the island two distinct classes of the impoverised to be assisted, viz. those who are of the lower class, who will readily apply for relief, and those who, having hitherto enjoyed means, will, from false pride, rather suffer and distance, of course, be permitted to perish, and must be sought out and succord—a patient, slow and systematic work not to be rightly expected of, and

means, will, from false pride, rather suffer and die than make their necessities known. These people cannot, of course, be permitted to perish, and must be sought out and succored—a patient, slow and systematic work not to be rightly expected of, and hardly possible to, an overworked Army officer.

The present chief surgeon of the Department, loaded with duties and responsibilities beyond any man's power properly to discharge, is now additionally taxed with the immense labor and responsibility of the relief work of the island. That he cannot accomplish the impossible does not satisfy the rightful desires of the suffering, or of those who contribute to their relief.

We trust that these suggestions, based on intimate knowledge of the beneficiaries and their condition, may prove serviceable to those taking up this humane work,

serviceable to those taking up simon moret, Ponce. Modesto Bird, Gusyama, Enrique AMY, Gusyama, Enrique Prancicili, Yasco, Dr. F. G. Bruno, Guayama Dr. Gusyave Moritz, Health Officer, Ponce, Commissioner from Porto Rico, Dr. AZEL, AMOS, late Civil Sanitary Inspector, Porto Rico, ElMON MORET, Jr., Ponce, RAMON, Valdes, Rayamon, JOSE PON, Ponce.

JUDGE HILTON'S CONDITION.

Saratoga, Aug. 14 (Special).-Judge Hilton, who is still in a serious condition, passed a compara-tively fair day. Dr. J. C. Miner, of New-York City, the attending physician, was called hurriedby to Woodlawn Park at 10 o'clock, and an hour and a half later reported that his patient appeared somewhat easier, and he expected no sudden change during the night.

VILLAGE NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 14.-A fire, which started shout noon to-day, destroyed a large part of the business section of Berea, a village fourteen miles southwest of this city. Twenty-one business places were burned. They were mainly two story places were curried. They were mainly two story frame structures. The fire started from an explosion of gasolene in a bicycle repair shop, and as a high wind was blowing the flames spread with great rapidity. An engine was taken from this city on a special train, and the fire was got under control about 4 o'clock. The loss will be about \$100,000, with no insurance.

C. J. YOUNG AT NORTHFIELD

HELPFUL LESSONS FROM THE DEW.

MR. MEYER, MR. SELWYN AND MR. BAER

ALSO SPEAK — SYMPATHY

WITH MR. MOODY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield, Aug. 14.—The announcement of the serious illness of Mr. Moody's grandchild, which the Rev. F. B. Meyer made yesterday, and the remarkable prayer which he offered, produced a profound impression. In his prayer this morning Mr. Meyer thanked the Lord that the child had improved since yesterday, after a restful night, and he prayed that if it were the will of God there might be a complete cure.

"We feel," he added, "that this must be the will of God, because it is laid so deeply in our hearts." It is thought that the little one is in the last stages of consumption, and yet, yesterday, Mr. Meyer prayed apparently without reference to the Lord's will, that her life might be spared. This has will, that her life might be spared. This has will, that her life might be spared. This has will, that her life might be spared. This has will, that her life might be spared. This has well as well as a complete to prove the meeting of two famous men of modern history. Ericsson became the hard headed, may be the will of God, because it is laid so deeply in our hearts." It is thought that the little one is in the last stages of consumption, and yet, yesterday, Mr. Meyer prayed apparently without reference to the Lord's will, that her life might be spared. This has a last god in the spirit prompts is the cry of a sound to estimate of fact the spirit prompts is the cry of a sound to estimate a spared that the spirit prompts is the spirit prompts is the spirit prompts is the ery of a sound to estimate a prayer that the spirit prompts is the spirit prompts is the ery of a sound to a simple season of need and weak-sound of its critising season of need and the spirit prompts is the cry of a sound to a simple season the last needs the cherist marked the spirit prompts is the cry in the tast makes Jesus Christ something man to retain the spirit prompts is the

prayed apparently without reference to the Lord's will, that her life might be spared. This has aroused some comment among the ministers, one of whom spoke to him about it. But others say that a man who lives as consciously in the will of God as Mr. Meyer does not need to remind the Lord of that fact every time he offers a prayer.

Mr. Meyer urged the people yesterday not to add

to Mr. Moody's great burden by speaking to him about the little one, asking how she was, etc.; that he would understand their stient sympathy and appreciate it This request has been complied with, but the visitors speak of him and Mr. Moody In addition to the public prayer in the Auditorium yesterday morning, at Mr. Meyer's request, probthousand persons went to their rooms at 10 o'clock last evening and spent fifteen minutes in

Oh, men and women, whose ears are filled with the rattle and roar of earth's machinery, whose minds are absorbed with things of the world, you little know what you lost out of your life by shutting out the majestic melody which the Spirit for Life can play on every chord of your immortal being. Oh, stop! stop the machinery long enough to him, even before he came here. He said that if the reports of former vonferences had been such a blessing to Syracuse, the full reports which are published in "The Echoes" might be to many other cities and towns. He admitted frankly 'bat when cities and towns. He admitted frankly 'bat when solven in the sable chariots of night. When the sun sinks slowly in the west, when "Silence and Darkness." Saturday's Tribune, which contained Dr. Pack-ard's address on the help that Northfield had been ities and towns. He admitted frankly 'hat when "The Echoes" had been suggested by Mount Her-mon students he had given his advice against it, but it was started, and had been used of the Lord to bless thousands of people. So great is the demand for The Tribune here that, in addition to the large number taken every day, orders are sent for back copies containing certain addresses. first supply to be exhausted was the one with the report of the first sermon delivered by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, of New-York. The Rev. S. A. Selwyn gave his last address this morning, and after the hymn "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," led by George C. Stebbins, and a parting prayer by Mr. Meyer, he started for Wi-

Mr. Meyer spoke morning and evening. A new speaker to-day was John Fillis Baer, of Boston, the general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who is to lead a daily meeting during the week. This service will be held at 3 p. m. in the Auditorium. Among the speakers will be Mr. Meyer, who is the president of the British Christian Endeavor Union; Mr. Morgan, who is deeply interested in the work of the society in England. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington, one of the trustees of the United Society, and the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the movement and the president of the society since its organization, nearly twenty years age. Dr. Clark will

Mr. Baer is particularly anxious to reach the ministers, and he hopes that they will be ready

There are to be no long addresses, and only one short one each day, that there may be time for exhange of ideas and plans, taking up in turn each part of the society's work. the Round Top meeting this evening, and, after a brief Bible exposition, he threw the meeting open for testimonies, and in fifteen minutes men and women from New-York, New-Jersey, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Missouri, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina and China, and other States and countries, spoke of the great help which they had received at Northfield during the last fortnight. The Texas brother said that he had been fully paid for all the expense which One of the Carolina friends his trip had cost. said that he had sold his bicycle in order to come but that he had made a good exchange.

THE LORD LIKENED TO DEW.

The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young, of the Church of the Puritane, in New-York, preached this after-noon. He is one of the busy Harlem Presbyterian pastors who preach to large audiences every Sunday. His church does not suffer materially from the changes of population, as the members come long distances, if necessary, to hear their Unconsciously to-day he gave a reason which helps to explain his successful ministry. In acknowledging his indebtedness to Northfield he said that in the busy city a pastor is constantly torn between preparation and pastoral visitation It is because Dr. Young does not neglect either of these important duties that his people are held and strangers attracted. When a pastor at Eiberon, N. J., he officiated at the funeral of President Garfield, with whom he was on friendly terms for a long time. With all of his attainments, Dr. Young is as shy as a girl of sixteen, and it required Mr. Moody's commmand to get him on the platform even to pray. His sermon was simple in style, and extremely helpful. The reputation of the Presbytery did not suffer at

His text was "I will be as the dew unto Israel."

The reputation of the Presbytery did not suffer at his hands.

His text was "I will be as the dew unio Israel." The sermon was in substance as follows:

Ancient philosophers had strangs notions as to the origin and functions of the dew. At least one of these notions was peculiarly beautiful and strange. They said, or supposed, that the dew was the "Tears of God, shed down on a sinful world to wash away its wickedness."

We are disposed to overlook allogether the superstition of that dea, in the exquist belief in its origin that made them regard it as possessing peculiar virtues. For example, it was supposed that a bath in the dew would produce and perpetuate the rarest beauty of face and form, and we may very readily believe that it was largely patronized for that purpose. Again, it was said the merest sprinkling of the dew upon the person was a sure protection against the attacks of evil sprints. Even such a suppose of the interest of the person was a sure protection against the attacks of evil sprints. Even such and the person was a sure protection against the attacks of evil sprints. Even such and the person was a sure protection against the attacks of evil sprints. Even such and the person was a sure protection against the attacks of evil sprints. Even such as a matter of fact, the dew not not on the ingredients by which they attempted to turn all to gold, but all these foolish notions have passed away forever. It is rather a singular fact, however, that mistakes about the dew still remain. It is a very common notion, for example, that the dew falls from the clouds or anywhere else. The dew is always formed exactly where it is found. Dew is nothing in the world but condensed atmosphere. The earth during the day time is heated by the rays of the sun. During the night this heat radiates, is throw not. The earth during the day time is heated by the rays of the sun. During the night this heat radiates, is throw not. The sun and the mysteries of the present, we are better able to form an intelligent profession o

the metropolis. Bull said: "John, I want you to come and hear me piay. I want you to come to the concerts." Three times this invitation was repeated, and three times Ericsson falled to appear. At last Bull said: "John, you won't come to my concerts, now, I am coming to your shop and make you hear me." But Ericsson said: "Oh, don't. don't! The fact is, Bull, I haven't a particle of music in me. The rattling of machinery in the shop is all the music I understand or care about." But Bull was persistent. One day he made his way into the shop and said: "John, there's something the matter with this violin in a mechanical way, and I want you to help me out. Let me show you." Then Bull began to play. He drew the bow over the strings as only he of all living men knew how to do it, and on, and on, and on he played, until Ericsson stood as one transfixed. Then, at a signal, the machinery was stopped; the workmen listened while the magician swept them all away from themselves and their surroundings by the subtle magnetism of his matchiess music. Then he stopped, and Ericsson, taking hold of his arm, as the tears ran down his cheeks, cried: "Oh, don't stop," don't stop! Go on! I never knew until this hour how much I have lost out of my life." Oh, men and women, whose ears are tilled with

bilities of character only developed under the sombre gloom of the midnight hour."

Just here we get some light on what is confessedly a dark subject. Why is it that sometimes, for some men, adversity is better than prosperity? Sometimes the darkness of the night is better than the slare of the noon. It is because one may often does, wilt and wither every vestige of spiritual life from the soul; while the other, with its dark hours of suffering and weakness and want, brings the copious dew of biessing from a hitherto forgotten God. That has been the experience of the very best men and women God's world ever saw. Look at Job. At first he appears the grandest, mightlest man in all the East. The sunshine of prosperity beamed upon him with unwonted spiender. It seemed as if all the gods had exhausted themselves pouring their horns of plenty into his lap. Yet, as a matter of fact, as a matter of experience, Job never knew God until the night-time taught him the lesson. Very significant is Job's confession to God on this point after it was all over. He says, "I have heard thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth thee," which is simply Job's way of saying that all he knew of God in the glare of prosperity was hear-say; what he learned in the night was experience. Let no man say that this is an isolated case. On the contrary, it is the common experience of men of all ages. Have you noticed that ninety out of the one hundred and fifty Psalms in the catalogue are written largely on the subject of trouble? Why is it? Because, on the subject of trouble? Why is it? Because as the Psalmist himself says, they are "songs of the night." Hence, down through all the ages, they have come, ringing and reverberating the deepest experiences of the human soul. When was it that John Milton wrote the poem that made his name immortai? It was when the deep darkness had shut out from his eyes the light of all earthly things forever. When was it John Bunyan wrote the book that forever stands next to the Bible? It was under the twelve years' shadow of Bedford Jail. The truth is, there are some things that even God cannot do to some characters without the discipline of sorrow. Even the "Captain of our salvation was made perfect through suffering." So God sends the darkness that He may send the dew.

dew.

Again, it is to be observed this is a promise not only for seasons of drouth and darkness, but for caim seasons. No dew ever comes on a stormy night. High winds move with too much velocity to allow the little tiny globules to form. A gentle air is the life, a fierce wind the death, of dew. Very striking is the application of the figure at this point of our religious-life. My brother, God comes not to the wild passion and strife and turmoil of earthly excitements. The turbulent, restless, impetuous soul that can find no time for silent moments can find no room for a spiritual God. O men immortal, believe it, there must be still nights for the dew to come and there must be still nights for God to speak to the soul. There must be some time, some place, some way, where no eye but God's can see you, no ear but God's can hear you, and no heart but God's can beat responsively to the great deep yearnings of your heart as it "carts its burden on the Lord." If you say, "All times and places are silke to God." that's true; but, brother, all places and times are not alike to you. It is you who need the still hour, when the discredant voices of earth are hushed and the voice of the Lord God, as of old, is heard in the garden in the cool of the day. Ah, it is not for nothing that the Lord of Heaven and earth has said, "Enter into thy closet and shut the door and pray to thy Father in secret, and thy Father, who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly."

One clear, sweet beautiful truth stands out conspicuously in this passage, and must be mentioned as we close.

All the blessings of this gracious promise are addressed to grievous sinners. Perhaps some of your Again, it is to be observed this is a promise not

One clear, sweet spice of this gracious promise are addressed to grievous sinners. Perhaps some of you have been thinking like unto this: "Ah, yes, It's a beautiful promise and true as beautiful to those who can claim it, but isn't it a promise for saints and seraphs and people of high spiritual attainments, and not for one so far off from God as I feel myself to be?" On the contrary, my friend, your very condition is the one contemplated by God in presenting the offer. Read the whole passace. In the verse preceding, God says: "I will heal their backslidings: I will love them freely and then "I will be as the dew unto Israel." There, isn't that the glorious gospel of full forgiveness to the worst of sinners if they will have it? Isn't that the heart of the infinite Father crying that, "However far you have wandered; however low you have sinned, if you will only return, all shall be forgiven."? Healing as well as pardon; deliverance from the power as well as the tenalty; refreshment as well as restoration. "I will be as the dew unto Israel."

POST CONFERENCE ADDRESS. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, who preached in New-York yesterday, will return here to-morrow and resume his addresses. Already plans have New-York yesterday, will fecture here to have and resume his addresses. Already plans have been made for the post conferences, which are to begin next Tuesday in the Congregational Church and continue through the month.

Guests attending the conferences, visitors in the viliage, friends from surrounding towns and all others are invited to attend these services. Mr. Morgan will give eight morning addresses on "The Spirit of God," and seven on "The Table Talk of the Son of Man," and also preach twice on Sunday, August 27. The following are the titles of his morning addresses: Tuesday, August 22, "The Spirit in Relation to Unfailen Man"; August 23, "The Spirit in Human History, from the Fall to the Messiah"; August 24. "The Spirit in the Mission of the Messiah"; August 24. "The Spirit in the Mission of the Messiah"; August 25. "The Teaching of Christ Concerning the Spirit"; August 26. "The Spirit and the World"; August 29. "The Spirit and the World"; August 29. "The Spirit and the World"; August 29. "At the House of Marthew"; August 29, "At the House of Simon; August 24, "At the House of the Chief Pharisee"; August 29, "At the House of the Chief Pharisee"; August 29, "At the House of the Stranger"; August 31, "At the House of the Stranger"; August 31, "At the House in Jerusalem".

Accommodations at reduced rates may be secured at The Northfield and at Camp Northfield. For further information concerning the post conferences one should write to A. G. Moody.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD WILL NOT TREAT WITH TELEGRAPHERS AS REPRESENTA-

lain, of the Consolidated Railroad, when asked to-day regarding the feeling of the management of the road toward its telegraph operators, said: the road toward its telegraph operators, said: "We will not treat with the employes of this road as representatives of labor organizations, but if they wish to come to us as employes and present their grievances through the proper channels they will be heard."

Mr. Chamberlain also said that there will be no arbitration in the case, adding that, in the opinion of the management of the road, there was nothing to arbitrate.

President Clark, of the New-York, New-Haver and Hartford Railroad, was not at the offices of the company, in the Grand Central Station, yester-

the company, in the Grand Central Station, yesterday. The superintendent of telegraph expressed the opinion, based on reports from New-Haven yesterday, that there would be some sort of compromise with the operators.

"It would not look well," said he, "so soon after declaring a large dividend, for the company to have to explain why the operators were not receiving more pay. Nothing will be done in a hurry, however. The ordering of a strike will not be made till the Federated Board has considered the subject thoroughly. This Federated Board is made up of the chiefs of the conductors, the trainmen's and the telegraphers' associations. These men are conservative, and a strike is not at all probable. The reports from New-Haven have been exaggerated."

FLOATING HOSPITAL DAMAGED.

THE EMMA ABBOTT INJURED BY A TUG AND A BARGE.

While moored to the West Fiftieth-st. pler, waiting for her day's passengers, yesterday morning, the Emma Abbott, or Floating Hospital No. 1, of St. John's Guild, was crashed into by the barge Moonlight, towed by the tug East Chester. The stem of the Abbott was shoved in, and the damage is such that the boat will have to go out of com mission for a few days and be drydocked. The trip for the day was made despite the accident, however, temporary repairs having been effected.

get an excursion party. The captain made a mis-calculation of the strength of the tide, and did not pull out far enough before attempting to make the turn into the stream. The barge crashed into the hospital ship with great force, and it was only the stanch build of the Abbot' that prevented greater damage. The accident happened at 7:30 a. m., and fortunately the patients had not yet begun to board the Abbot!

Abbott, Mr. Faure decided she was able to make the trip. With Mr. Maynard, he did some energetic work to secure a substitute boat while the Abbott is being repaired. They finally secured the barge Currie from the Starin company.

Mr. Faure said last night that the Currie will be fitted up from the Abbott so as to make her habits, ble for the emergency. The food for the patients will be cooked on the Helen C. Juilliard, or Floating Hospital No. 2, and when the Juilliard meets the Currie down the Bay the food will be transferred. Mr. Faure was unable last night to say what the property loss is, and said it is impossible to tell until the Abbott comes from the drydock.

HALF OF HIS TONGUE BLOWN OFF WITE A 700

Clarence T. Theall, the son of Clarence F. Thealt, painter, who lives at No. 13 South Tenth-ave. Mount Vernon, was dangerously injured yesterday afternoon while playing with a toy pistol. cide, and in a mock attempt placed the pistol to his mouth and fired it. As a consequence half of the Abbott.

John P. Faure, chairman of the Floating Hospital
Committee, and Duff G. Maynard, secretary, were
to once sent for, and both arrived on the scene in
short time. After consulting the captain of the

The Wanamater Store A Good Story, Continued

/ESTERDAY'S was an August story; -one of many we have printed in the last two weeks. Scarce a price in it was greater than half what it was originally fixed. Many of its chief features are continued in the story of to-day. Other important facts are added and more will follow.

August prices and an August selling beyond experience, but it isn't the calendar that makes the sale. The mere month doesn't make bargains. It is the month, plus merchandising; -the opportunity of buying, plus the power to buy; -August, plus

That combination effected, such phenomena as these follow quite naturally:-

Furniture Figuring

SINCE the beginning of the month a little over one hundred wagons have been kept busy every week-day carting furniture from our stores to your homes.

When you think leisurely of the 125,000 pieces offered in this sale, and conclude that there is no need to hurry, consider those one hundred wagons making two and three trips a day at the same time. These offers are not for all time, nor, at the present rate of selling, for a very long

time. The end is not yet, but it is coming, and when it comes it will undoubtedly reinstate here, as elsewhere, the normal condition of furniture prices. That normal condition is higher by one-half than our average figures to-day, and is increasing.

That's by way of hint and warning. Particulars to-day on Bedroom Suits and Iron

IRON BEDSTEADS

\$7.50, regularly \$11-8 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft and 4 ft. 6 in. widths; best quality woven wire spring; breas knob mounts and enameled finish.

\$0.50, regularly \$14-8 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. widths; bow footboard, heavy brass top rall; brass mounts and brass rings; enameled finish.

\$6, regularly \$8-3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 6 in. widths; bow footboard; heavy brass knob mounts; enameled finish.

CHAMBER SUITS

\$12.50, regularly \$16.50—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; best quality bevel plate mirror and 3 grawers in bureau; cast brass trimmings.

\$16, regularly \$18.50—Golden oak; bureau, washstand and bedstead; latter nicely carved; best bevel plate mirror and 3 large drawers in bureau.

\$16.50, regularly \$21—Golden oak; bureau, washstand

Fourth floor.

and bedstead; top of bureau and bedstead nicely conved; best quality of bevel plate mirror in bureau; cast brass trimmings.

\$19, regularly \$25—ciolden oak, bureau, combination washetand and bedstead, large bevel plate mirror and 8 drawers in bureau, bedstead nicely carred. These are one-of-a kind chamber suits, and cannot be duplicated.

\$10, regularly \$24—Imitation quarter sawed oak; \$ pieces.

pieces.

550. regularly \$45 - Mahogany, 2 pieces.

550. regularly \$120 - Solid mahogany, 2 pieces.

\$100. regularly \$142.50 - Mahogany, 2 pieces.

5100. regularly \$150 - Mahogany, 2 pieces.

\$130. regularly \$100 - Mahogany, 2 pieces.

\$150. regularly \$210 - Mahogany, 2 pieces.

Another Day in Silks

This is a silk selling to remember. It is our own stock that we have offered, -out own carefully picked styles for Spring selling, choice, novel, generally exclusive. We have added in special purchase only such really high-class goods as were worthy associates. But full assortments will remain no longer than to-day. If such goods at such figures ever linger unsold, it will be when there ceases to be attraction in beauty and when

a bargain becomes unprofitable. And that's never. At 25c., instead of 45c. - Japanese Stripes; all-silk; |

great variety of colorings.

At 60c., instead of \$1.25 Rich Plaid Satins; two kinds; on colored grounds. At 65c., instead of \$1-Fall shades of Taffeta with canalle stripes, in cameo effects; 4 kinds.

At 65c., instead of \$1-24-inch Pekin Striped Taffetas; three kinds. At 70c., instead of \$1-Black and white Striped Taffetas, with small satin bars running across; giving a rich and beautiful effect.

At 70c., instead of \$1 to \$1.35-Braided Taffeta Stripes and Cords, with pompadour figures; 60 At \$1.25, instead of \$2 and \$2.50-Rich kinds.

At 75c., instead of \$1.25—Beautiful Satin Plaids; bright colors on black and colored grounds. At 75c., instead of \$1.25—30-inch Pekin Striped Taffetas, three kinds, including black and white. At 75c., instead of \$1.10-Heavy Roman Striped Taffetas, on watermelon and blue grounds.

At 85c., instead of \$1.25—Black Taffeta Faconne; 5 kinds; delicate neat designs.

At 85c., instead of \$1.50—Rich Plaid Silks, cerise,

turquoise, leghorn, lavender, navy blue, and green; all on white grounds; with small black hair-line

And Women chiefs for Fall and

cellent qualities now filling the much-needed

Spachtel Scarfs
These are all entirely new in design, and And Shams experts pronounce

them exceedingly pretty. Yet they're not

expensive-not even as high-priced as equal

qualities have been. That is owing to the

time in which we placed our order, and the

large quantity we purchased. We think

you'll like these, -all the better, too, when

you see how moderate the cost:-

\$2 a doz.—Tape border, linen handkerchiefs \$2.56—All-linen, hemstitched; 1700 fine. FOR WOMEN

Women's Tailor-Made Suits Lowered Prices

For late Summer and early Fall. Stylish and attractive, shapely and good-fitting. well-tailored and long-wearing, in colors and designs most favored. Many are imported; all were shown with pride at their original markings. Those still left us are to go, some at one-third, all at less than half prices.

57.50, values up to \$16.—Nearly all navy blue serge; natty jackets, gracefully hanging skirts, sid, values up to \$25.—Mainly blue cheviots and serges; many slik-lined.

529, values up to \$60.—First quality cloths, in the fash-lonable shades, skilfully tailored, lined with silk throughout.

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Dollar Goods for Twenty-five Cents

You took half of these goods yesterday, and will

You took half of these goods yesterday, and will

Handkerchiefs gust, the new foreign creations in handkerprobably take the balance to-day. We don't know when another such chance will Winter trade, are beginning to arrive. come, -not this year probably, - it's a There's not sufficient room for them. Extypical August bargain.

These are not Summer goods, -they are space might better be in the pockets of woolen that you can wear right up to really other owners, as well as the savings to be cold weather. They were choice goods of made through these new prices:the early Spring and their price was a dol- FOR MEN lar a yard. But this is August, -conse-

10. At 371c. yard—\$1 Corded Poplin Velours, in dark colorings of self-color and two color combinations; 46 in. Tenth street aisle. And this cheviot chance,—a year around fabric. Made from a high-quality wool, in a deep, rich, navy blue. Fifty inches

wide. You might match it at 75c. a yard,

certainly for no less. We'll sell it for 50c. a yard. Black Taffeta Novel effects in solid black—not an easy thing Waists to achieve. Rich taf-For Fall fetas, plain, plaited or corded in styles that are new this Autumn.

\$6.-Rich heavy taffeta; full front; pointed yoke; plaits back; collar plaited and stitched; ripple cuff. \$6.50—Heavy taffeta, round yoke; front corded and finely plaited; box plait and cording in back; corded collar; ripple cuffs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Extra Heavy
Art Squares

Two hundred and fifty of these in the extra thick and firm quality. Bought last season. We reduced their prices in deference to this season's purchases now arriving, with which we also make comparison in figures.

2% yds. by 8 yds., \$5.25; new goods, \$4.75. 8 x 3 yds., \$5.50; new goods, \$8.10. 8 x 3% yds., \$6.50; new goods, \$9.50.

3 x 4½ yds., \$8.25; new goods, \$12.25, 8 x 5 yds., \$9; new goods, \$13.50,

4 x 4 yds., \$9.50; new goods, \$14.50, 4 x 5 yds., \$12; new goods, \$18.

Scarfs in sizes 18 tn. x 36 in., 18 in. x 45 in., 18 in. x 45 in.; 18 in. x 54 in.; at 50c. and up to \$2 each.

Shams, 32 in. x 32 in., at \$1 and up to \$5 a pair. Reductions in Like most last chap-ters in the season's Men's Clothing story, this is entitled

Pretty as well as new, well-made and long "Reductions." And it lives up to its title wearing. Without superiors at these prices: in every line. Most prices are half their \$5.—Full fronts; points made of cording, fitted back; former selves, many are less than that Clothing that in material, workmanship and fashion was unsurpassed at the origina markings. For instance:

Men's blue and black serge suits, at \$8.50; were \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Men's linen suits, at \$2.50; were up to \$10.

Men's linen trousers, at \$1; the \$2 kinds.

Men's blescle trousers of linen crash and white duck, at \$1; were \$1.50 and \$2.

Japanese Cheap enough, ever, for such handsome and practical Rugs things, but with their prices. reduced now to keep the Carpet Store in harmony with the general August movement. These are the high-class Japanese Rugs, and their patterns are choice and excellent in variety.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BOY'S MOCK ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.